

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from "Warner Arundell," or the Adventures of a Creole.

AN ADVENTURE IN TRINIDAD.

"Can you please direct me to the road across?" inquired I.
"Certainly," said Brumlow. "Pass through yonder canoe (small plantation), and then keep in a northward direction until you come to four remarkable palm trees, which grow in a row; here cast your eyes across the Savanna, and you will perceive a bluff point of land—a spur of the northern mountains, which terminates in the plains.—Here the difficulty of the route commences. You will have to force your way through the fox-tail grass and the tusk rushes, which will cover yourself and horse; but steer by the mountain in a direct line, for about three miles and a half, and you will come out at the Carony, which you may easily swim, and get to St. Joseph. I would, however, advise you to borrow or buy a cutlass, as you may meet with snakes in the way. I would lead you mine, but I want it myself, having to survey in the woods to-morrow. You can buy a cutlass of any of the free people about here."

I thanked him for his minute direction and advice. We separated, and I now entered a dense mass of vegetation, the like of which I never beheld. The inundations of the Carony, the immense fertility of the land, and the intertropical sun, produced a growth of rushes each thicker than a man's arm, and from fifteen to eighteen feet in height. These grew so close, that it was with great labor my horse could force his way through them. The difficulty of our progress became so great, that recollecting Brumlow's love for quizzing, I was about to return; however, I still proceeded at the rate of a mile an hour, hoping every minute to come to where the vegetation was less gigantic and dense. Having crossed from Alta Gracia to Essequibo, I felt ashamed of turning back from a journey of four or five miles; for I knew by the form of the hills, of which I sometimes got a glimpse, that every laborious step the horse made brought me nearer to St. Joseph. The poor beast finally groined under his exertion amid the tough tusk-rushes, which seemed to grow taller and taller. I now perceived with astonishment a great number of fallow-deer rush past me, for these animals never herd together in Trinidad. Presently a quantity of agouties (Indian ponies) leaped past me, running as though for their lives in the same direction; yet I heard no dog bark, nor any sound of chase. An alco (wild dog) or two, and several racoons bounded past, but seemed not in the pursuit of the agouties. Again, as my horse proceeded, he put his hoof on a tortoise; the slow animal drew his short legs and small head into his tough shell, over which a wagon might have passed without cracking it; and no sooner was the horse's hoof off the tortoise, than he took his tardy way in the same direction that the number of animals were going. A flock of quank, or musk-rats, and several lapes, now rushed by, grunting and squeaking. Presently a large tiger cat, followed by six or eight kittens ran past me; and I now perceived a large boa constrictor gliding among the rushes. I grasped my cutlass, and dismounted to defend myself from the enormous reptile; but it passed on, followed by several other snakes; it neither wished to attack nor avoid me. What could all this mean? Was I in my proper senses, or were all the animals of the island at peace with each other, and about to meet in grand Congress? I remounted my horse, who, to my amazement, followed in the track of the large boa, and, although the poor beast was jaded, it plunged forward, using exertions which astonished me, until the animal was covered with foam. A breeze shook the heads of the gigantic rushes. What could those roaring and cracking sounds mean—and that smoke, too? Gracious heavens! the truth now flashed on my mind—the savanna had been set on fire!

My suspicion at once pointed to Smithson, and I was right in my conjectures, as I afterwards found. The flight of the various animals was at once explained; they were rushing from the devouring element. Hopes of escape amidst this immense mass of inflammable vegetable matter I had not; yet I spurred my horse. It was needed, the poor animal seemed instinctively to know danger before I did, and plunged through the rushes with all the strength he was master of, taking the same route as the rest of the animals.—On, on, good steed! If the conflagration, which raged and cracked with a deafening sound in our ears, catches us before we get from amongst these accursed rushes, we shall be reduced to cinders in a few seconds. I closed my eyes, on account of the smoke which rolled onward, and which nearly choked me. The flames pursued us on the wings of the wind; but, merciful Providence, I see a chance of deliverance before me! The rushes decrease in size, and the ground becomes humid; yet the devouring element pursues us. We were saved! A few desperate plunges of the horse brought us into a muddy perennial lake, to which all the animals of the savanna had sped, or were wading. Had we been five seconds later, the roaring and cracking flames would have caught us; and as my horse plunged into the middle of the pool, which teemed with animals and serpents, the fire absolutely passed over our heads from the sides of the lake. I dismounted, stood in my breast in

ble caloric; none attacked, none seemed to fear another. I saw several poisonous snakes, that were overtaken by the flames on the banks of the pool, turn round, and with stupid rage, attempt to fight with the fire. As they felt it burn their extremities, they erected their slender forms, opened their wide jaws, elevated their baneful fangs, and darted at the flames; in a few moments they were reduced to black cinders.

As the conflagration spread its pyramidal arms above the steaming and muddy waters, my situation was almost insupportable; yet I thanked Providence for my deliverance. It was true I was in a purgatory, but for miles around me raged a hell. At length the wind, which was blowing with violence, remitted, and shortly afterwards died away; the flames shot up in a vertical direction, and my aching eyes were blessed with the appearance of the cloudy sky. The fire now burned with a steady roar for about five minutes, when another breeze sent the flames over the yellow lake. I stooped until my chin touched the water, to avoid the heat; finally, I ducked my head underneath for a second to cool it, when the wind lulled, and I, with my hand, sluiced water over the head of my groaning horse. The fire slackened, and in about half an hour after I had taken refuge in the perennial lake, it had burned out. But the surface of the earth was calcined like a brick, and too hot to be passed over by the foot of any animal. If the rain did not fall, I had the uncomfortable prospect of spending many hours in my present situation, and with my present company of reptiles; who, although now at peace with their neighbors, might soon recommence hostilities.

I made my horse wade its way to where stood the branchless trunk of an old crooked savanna tree, which, being in the middle of the water, had escaped burning. I buckled the bridle to this tree while I went to reconnoitre, in order to ascertain where I could most conveniently throw water on the calcined earth, to get room for myself and horse on terra firma, until the rain or dews of evening should sufficiently cool the ground to allow our passing over. I had not left the horse a minute before it uttered a neigh of distress. I grasped my cutlass, and ran to its aid. I found that an enormous mackawell, or boa constrictor, of about twenty-five feet in length, had caught the poor beast in its fold; a part of the reptile was knotted around the old tree, and two coils were about the beast.—The serpent had passed his body between the forelegs of the horse, and was in the act of seizing it by the throat, when a thrust from my cutlass pierced its eye, and entered right into his head.—The fury of the mackawell was now turned on me; it elongated its body so that six or seven feet of its neck were clear of the horse, which, however, it showed no disposition to relinquish. It raised its head above me, its double tongue quivered in its mouth, the jaws opened until they seemed to be dislocated, and it breathed on me with its infernal breath, the odor of which is unlike nought else I ever smelt. It hesitated to lower its head for the attack; I stooped into the water; it also stooped, until, judging it within reach of my arm, I rose and made a cut at it, which divided its lower jaw.

The boa now turned from me; I made a blow at the part which was coiled round the tree, and divided the tail from the rest of its body. This seemed to be a coup de grace; it appeared to lose all power; its bleeding head fell into the water, and the poor horse uttered a note something between a snort and a groan, at being relieved from the strangling convulsions of the serpent, although they were still about it, until I divided one of the coils near the saddle with my cutlass, and the reptile's severed body fell writhing into the water.

A most welcome shower of rain, such as occurs occasionally in Trinidad during the dry season, now fell; the burning earth absorbed it, while it hissed and sent up clouds of steam. I got my horse out of the pool, but he was too much exhausted to carry me; I therefore led him to the Carony river, where I bathed him and myself, going into the water with my muddled clothes.—Crossing the Carony, I came to the plantation of the worthy Baron de —, a gentleman born in Grenada, of noble French blood, whose father took the right side of the civil war of that island—that is to say, the side that was eventually successful. When he that evening found that I was a countryman of his, hospitality was warm in the extreme. This was fortunate; for my savanna adventure, and the broiling and stewing which I got in the muddy lake, brought on a slight inflammatory fever, which confined me to the house of the worthy Baron for twelve days. My fine creole galloway took a cold, and died two days after our escape from the fire.

The Burning of Moscow.—In Stephen's incidents of Travel in Turkey, Russia, &c. is the following paragraph relating to the character of this extraordinary deed:

"Russia is not classic ground. It does not stand before us covered with great men's deeds. A few centuries ago, it was overrun by wandering tribes of barbarians; but what is there in those hands which stands forth on the pages of history, crowned with the glory of their ancient deeds, that for extraordinary daring, for terrible sublimity, and undaunted patriotism, exceeds the burning of Moscow. Neither Marathon, nor Thermopylae, nor the battle of the Horatii, nor the defence of Cocles, nor the devotion of the Wecil can equal it, and when time shall cover with its dim and quiet glories that bold and extraordinary deed, the burning of Moscow will be regarded as outstripping all that we read of Grecian or Roman patriotism, and the name of the Russian governor, Rostopchin, if it be not to long a name to hand down to posterity, will never be forgotten."

The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind through the track of time; a vast desert lies open in retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed; wearied with tears and sorrows they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with innumerable events which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause. By over the ac-

Just in Time.—A young physician having tried in vain to get into practice, at last fell upon the following expedient to set the ball to rolling. He sprang upon his horse once a day, and drove at full speed through the village. After an absence of an hour he would return, and carry with him some of his instruments—thinking if he could impress his neighbors with the opinion that he had practice, they would begin to place confidence in his ability. A wag, who more than suspected the deceit which he was practising determined to know the truth. He accordingly kept his horse in readiness, and the next time that the doctor galloped by his door, sprang on his steed and placed himself on the young gentleman's trail. The doctor saw the man following at his heels, but did not, at first, evince any uneasiness. At length, however, he thought it advisable to turn down a narrow lane. The pursuer followed on like an evil genius; but the doctor was not discouraged, as another road lay a short distance ahead of him down which he turned. The other kept close at his heels, and the doctor grew impatient to return home. There was no house by the way, at which he could afford any pretext for stopping. In the mean time his saddle bags were with him, and he was otherwise equipped for business, so that he could not return, in the face of his neighbor, without exposing the secrets of the trade in the most palpable manner. Every bound of his steed carried him farther from his home, and the shades of night began to fall on hill and tower. Still the sound of horse's hoofs was thundering in his rear, and he was driven to his wit's end; but just as he turned the angle of a wood he heard a low moan. A man lay prostrate near the fence of a meadow, and blood gushed from a fearful wound in his arm. He had cut an artery with his scythe, and was in danger of immediate dissolution. The young doctor sprang from his horse and stanching the wound. Bandages were applied and his life saved. The pursuer had also thrown himself from his horse, and as the physician tied the last bandage, he looked up in his face and said—"How lucky neighbor, that I was able to arrive just in time."

The wondering spectator was silent with awe, and after assisting the wounded man home, he told such a miraculous tale to the wondering villagers, as secured to the young physician, a reputation not only for skill, but also for super natural prescience. Thus did the merest accident contribute more to his advancement than years of studious toil could have done; and the impudent curiosity of a vagabond neighbor, opened for him a path to business which the most influential patronage might never have been able to provide for him.

"Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That nation cannot be free where reform is a common hack, that is dismissed with a kick the moment it has brought the rider to his place.—That nation cannot be free, where parties are but different roads, leading to one common destination, plunder. That nation cannot be free, where the rulers will not feel for the people, until they are obliged to feel with the people, and then it is too late. That nation cannot be free, that is bought by its own consent; and sold against it; where the rogue that is in rags is kept in countenance by the rogue that is in ruffles, and where, from high to low, from the lord to the lackey, there is nothing radical but corruption, and nothing contemptible but poverty; where both patriot and placeman, perceiving that money can do every thing, are prepared to do every thing for money. That nation cannot be free, where the leprosy of selfishness sticks to it as close as the curse of Elisha to his servant Gehazi; where rulers ask not what recommends a man, but who; and where those who want a rogue, have no occasion to make, but to choose. I hope there is no nation like this under heaven; but if there were, these are the things that, however great she might be, would keep such a nation from liberty, and liberty from her. These are the things that would force upon such a nation—first, a government of expedients; secondly, of difficulty; and lastly, of danger. Such a nation could begin to feel only by tearing all that she deserved, and finish by suffering all that she feared."

The woes of human life are relative. The sailor springs from his warm couch to climb the icy topmast at midnight without a murmur; while the rich merchant complains of the rattling cat which disturbs his evening's repose. In the time of peace, we announce the breaking of a bone as a melancholy event—but in war, when we read of the slaughter of our neighbors and thousands of the enemy, we clasp our hands and shout "glorious victory!"

A Farmer's Life and Duties.—If we were ever envious, it was of the farmer,—the intelligent, independent farmer, who owned his land, his house and barns; who was free from debt, and whose family was growing up prosperously around him. We have seen such a farmer; and, in truth, we know of no man so happy, and no business so permanently profitable, none that makes the owners so independent. An independent farmer has his house to live in; it is his own, he has earned it by the labor of his own hands. He has his granaries filled with the production of his farm, his barns with the stock reared and the hay raised upon his farm. His cellars are filled with the necessities and luxuries of life. Almost every thing necessary to feed him and his family grows around him. He may raise his own pork, fatten and kill his own sheep, eat his own poultry and his own eggs, live upon his own home-made bread, weave his own cloth, raise his own wool, knit his own stockings through the agency of his wife and daughters, make his own butter and cheese—in short, live and dress comfortably without going off his own homestead. This is no fiction, and it is the fact that the farmer is the most independent man in the community.

But in order to be happy, and to make his life useful as it ought to be, he must be intelligent—in possession of the means of knowledge, especially that kind of knowledge which relates to his own profession. He must use the means which God has given him; to be happy himself and contribute to the peace and comfort of those around. In season to himself, he will employ his own

useful books and a supporter of the public press, which brings at his door the newspaper which gives him the history of the world. Such a farmer as this will fulfil his duties to his country and his fellow men, and is the happiest and the most independent among the best of men.

Orchard Grass.—This grass is worthy of being cultivated on account of its uncommon luxuriance. Horses, cows, and sheep, eat it readily, and it is valuable on account of its excellent after-feed. It affords an abundant crop, springs early, and grows fast, makes excellent hay, and yields an abundance of seed, which is not easily shaken out. It is a hardy grass, found highly useful in most loamy soils, and thriving under the shade of trees. It comes early, is soon matured, and continues green until late in the season as clover does. If intended for fodder, it should be cut while young and tender.—Farmer's Cabinet.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN,

Of South Carolina, on the Bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal Officers in elections.

MR. CALHOUN said: I belong, Mr. President, to that political school which regards with a jealous eye the patronage of this Government, and believes that the less its patronage the better, consistently with the objects for which the Government was instituted. Thus thinking, I have made no political move of any importance, for the last twelve or thirteen years, which had not for its object, directly or indirectly, the reduction of patronage. But, notwithstanding this, I cannot bring my mind to support this bill, decidedly as I approve of its object. Among other difficulties, there is a constitutional objection, which I cannot surmount, and which I shall, without further remark, proceed to state and consider.

This bill proposes to inflict the penalty of dismission on a large class of the officers of this Government, who shall elect, or attempt to elect, or influence the election of public functionaries either of the General or State Governments, without distinguishing between their official and individual character, as citizens; and the question is, has Congress the constitutional right to pass such a law? That, again, involves a prior, and still more general question: has this Government the authority to interfere with the electoral rights of the citizens of the States?

In considering this general question, I shall assume, in the first place, what none will deny, that it belongs to the States separately to determine who shall, and who shall not, exercise the right of suffrage; and, in the second, that it belongs to them, in like manner, to regulate that right; that is, to pass all laws that may be necessary to secure its free exercise, on the one hand, and to prevent its abuse on the other. I next advance the proposition, which no one in the least conversant with our institutions, or familiar with the constitution, will venture to question, that as far as citizens are concerned, this right belongs solely to the States, to the entire exclusion of the General Government, which can in no wise touch or interfere with it, without transcending the limits of the constitution. Thus far, there can be no difference of opinion.

But a citizen may be also an officer of this Government, which brings up the question, has it the right to make it penal for him to use his official power to control or influence elections? Can it, for instance, make it penal in a collector, or other officer, who holds a bond, in his official character, on a citizen, to threaten to enforce it, if he should refuse to vote for his favorite candidate? I regard this proposition as not less clear than the preceding. Whenever the Government invests an individual with power, which may be used to the injury of others, or the public, it is manifest that it not only has the right, but that it is in duty bound to prevent its abuse, as far as practicable. But it must be borne in mind that a citizen does not cease to be one in becoming a Federal officer. This Government must, accordingly, take special care, in subjecting him to penalties, for the abuse of his official powers, that it does not interfere in any wise with his private rights as a citizen, and which are, as has been stated, under the exclusive control of the States. But no such care is taken either in this bill or the substitute proposed by its author. Neither make any distinction whatever between the official and private act of the officer as a citizen. The broadest and most comprehensive terms are used, comprehending and subjecting all acts without discrimination as to character, to the proposed penalty. Under its provisions, if an officer should express an opinion of any candidate, say of a President, who was a candidate for re-election, whether favorable or unfavorable, or to whisper an opinion relating to his administration, whether good or bad, he would subject himself to the penalty of this bill, as certainly as if he had brought the whole of his official power to bear directly on the freedom of election. That a bill, containing such broad and indiscriminate provisions, transcends the powers of Congress, and violates in the officer the electoral rights of the citizen, held under the authority of his State, and guaranteed by the provision of the constitution, which secures the freedom of speech to all, is too clear, after what has been said, to require additional illustration. It cannot pass without the enlarging the power of the Government by the abridgment of the rights of the citizen.

But, it may be replied, that these are instances where the Government has subjected its officers to penalties for acts of a private character, over which the constitution has given it no control. Such undoubtedly is the fact, and its right to do so, in the instances referred to in the discussion, cannot be denied; but all such cases are distinguished from that under consideration by lines too broad to be mistaken. In all of them, the acts prohibited were, in the first place, such as were incompatible with the official duties enjoined; as in the case of the prohibition of commissaries to purchase or deal in articles similar to those that are made their official duty to purchase, in order to prevent fraud on the public. And in the next, the acts prohibited involved only civil rights, belonging to the officer as an individual, and not political rights, which belong to him as a citizen. The former he may yield at pleasure, without discredit or disgrace, but the latter he cannot surrender without debasing himself, and giving up a sacred trust vested in him, by the State of which he is a member, for the common good; nor can this Government demand its surrender, without transgressing the powers and limitations of the constitution.

It is impossible to distinguish between the official and the political acts of the officer, so as to subject the former to penal restraints, without interfering with the latter, and that it would in practice punish its officers for the abuse of their official powers. It may be so, but little or no evil will result. Whatever defect of right this Government may labor under, in such cases, is simply made manifest by the plenary power of the States, which has unlimited control over the electoral rights of its citizens, whether officers of this Government or not. To them the subject may be safely committed. If they who are particularly interested in seeing that a right so sacred shall not be abused, are the friends of the States and the people of the States, and the constituents and superiors, and we but their equals, and that if the right in question be abused, the freedom of election impaired, it is to be feared, we, who must mainly suffer, and who are the best judges of the evil and the remedy, are the best judges of the States, and we impose whatever restraint they may think proper on officers within their respective States, to guard against their conduct in elections; and, if it be necessary, to strip them of the right of suffrage. It is so much more interested and more anxious to act on this subject than any other body, that the decision as to what shall be the application of the remedy, in such cases, is, in my view, I am forced to the conclusion, is unconstitutional, and if it should be passed, would be a vote against it.

But there are others collected around me, who tell me to withhold my support, and to remove the constitutional objection, by restricting the patronage of the bill to the bill becomes a law, it will greatly increase his influence, and almost unlimited power will be given to this Government—a power which has been the subject of complaint, of just complaint on the part of the States, which the mover of this bill has said that it was calculated to increase, or to influence of that department of government. Now what is the remedy for that evil? To put restrictions on power? This every reverse, as it is now the right of the States, and in discharging this high and sacred duty, without limitation of the accused would be censured, whether charged with the offense, or not, and the bill would be a vote against it.

With the object which the mover of the bill has in view, it seems to me, he ought to take the very opposite course, and instead of making it the duty of the President to remove, he ought to impose restrictions on the power of removal, or to divest him entirely of it. Place the office holders, with their yearly salaries, beyond the reach of the executive power, and they would, in a short time, be as mute and inactive as this bill proposed to make them. Their voice, I promise, would then be scarcely raised at elections, or that they would be found at the polls.

But suppose the immediate object of the bill be accomplished, and the office holders rendered perfectly silent and passive, it might seem to be doubted whether it would cause any diminution in the influence of patronage over elections. It would, indeed, greatly reduce the influence of the office holders. They would become the most insignificant portion of the community, as far as elections were concerned. But just in the same proportion as they might sink, the less formidable corps of office-seekers would rise in importance. The struggle for power between the ins and the outs would not abate in the least, in violence or intensity, by the silence or inactivity of the office-holders, as the amount of patronage, the stake contended for, would remain undiminished. Both sides, then, in and those out of power, would turn from the passive and silent body of incumbents, and cast their favor of the active corps, that passed to support them; and the result would be, an annual sweep of the former, after every election, to make room to reward the latter, and that on whichever side the scale of victory might turn. The consequence would be rotation with a vengeance. The wheel would turn round with such velocity that any thing like a stable system of policy would be impossible. Each temporary occupant, that might be thrown into office by the whirl, would seize the moment to make the most of his good fortune, before he might be displaced by his successor, and a system, (if such it might be called,) would follow, not less corrupting than unstable.

With these decisive objections, I cannot give my support to the bill; but I wish it to be distinctly understood, that in withholding it, I neither retract nor modify any sentiment I have expressed in relation to the patronage of this Government. I have looked over, since the commencement of this discussion, the report I made as chairman of a select committee on the subject in 1835, and which has been so frequently referred to in debate by those on the opposite side of the chamber, and I find nothing which I would omit, if I had now to draw it, but much, which time and reflection would induce me to add, to strengthen the grounds I then assumed. There is not a sentence in it inconsistent with the views I have presented on this important occasion.

I might here, Mr. President, say many more things, as far as this bill is concerned, but on the general question of patronage, in relation to the importance of the subject, I have said enough.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1889.

The Junior Editor of this paper will be absent from the State for several months after this week.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, and the Banks.
We observe, by our late accounts, the existence of a considerable excitement in Pennsylvania against the Banks. The circumstances which gave rise to it are these. In January last, the Legislature of that State passed an act authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000, for the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement in the State. Notice was accordingly given by the Governor of State, in pursuance of the act, that proposals for the loan would be received until a certain day; but contrary to all calculation not a single bid was offered. Therefore, all loans proposed by the State have been promptly and eagerly taken up by the capitalists of Philadelphia, such being the fact, that the more extraordinary that in the present instance a dollar was offered; it is so strange that we are led to inquire what cause could have produced it? Why it seems that this state of things has been "brought about by a combination of the larger institutions with the United States Bank at their head," and the object of the combination is to force the Legislature into certain measures, and produce a political effect in the State. The whole matter, we are not surprised to see, has been the occasion of no little excitement at Harrisburg, and, in fact, throughout the State. The Governor has sent to the Legislature a very spirited message on the subject, in which he says that the State owns such a debt to the amount of \$2,108,700, and yet cannot obtain one dollar to meet its emergencies. The fact is, every honest citizen of the country, who is not warped by party prejudice, must feel indignation at the conduct of the United States Bank in its present assumptions. It cannot be denied that that institution, for several years past, has pursued a course unlawful, and dangerous interference as regards the currency and politics of the country, which ought to open the eyes of all candid men, and turn them against it, and all such mammoth institutions, which, from their very nature, and immense power of corruption, always maintain a struggle with, if they do not prevail over, and control the civil government.

The following is an extract from the Message of Gov. Porter to the Pennsylvania Legislature:

How long the representatives of a free people submit to a state of things, manifestly brought about by a combination among the institutions of their own country, it is for the Legislature to determine; but certainly, a manifest impropriety in permitting the moneyed resources of the Commonwealth to be used in her own injury. She owns of the capital stock of the Bank of Pennsylvania 3,750 shares, \$100, amounting at their par value to \$375,000. \$1,500,000 shares in the Philadelphia Bank, at \$100, \$150,000. 1,708 shares in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at \$50, \$85,400. Amounting in the whole to \$2,108,700, and which are believed to be worth a considerable advance.

This administration has been but little over a month in power, and has been obliged to ask loans to pay of engagements which it had no hand in contracting, and finds itself embarrassed in its outset for want of money to meet the engagements of the Commonwealth. As far as it has the ability, its exertions will continue to be steadily directed to discharge the public liabilities, and maintain unsullied the public faith. If, in its efforts to do so, difficulties are interposed by attempts at combination among moneyed men and moneyed institutions, they must assuredly find out that, so long as the Executive power remains in the hands in which it is now placed, they shall never control either its political or fiscal operations; but that this great Commonwealth must and will rise superior to all such attempts.

All experience goes to show that the evils suggested by many of the best and most sagacious statesmen, from the grants of corporate powers to moneyed institutions, have been more than realized, and should be so to be cautious in continuing to make such unrestricted grants. With no desire to create distrust or alarm, I cannot but feel that it is the mission and abuse of the power thus committed to such institutions that have more than once led to the embarrassments in the monetary concerns of the country. I cannot close this communication without appealing to this Legislature, and calling upon them by every principle of patriotism to take action in this matter as will enable the State to vindicate her character and credit, and to take immediate measures for separating the State from all connection with a set of institutions that have so repeatedly disappointed the just expectations of the public, and on which no reliance can be placed when the exigencies of the State may require a call upon them.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive Chamber, March 7, 1889.

Hon. Eli Moore of N. Y.—A short time previous to the delivery of Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, on abolition, which has been so highly lauded, and generally approved, Mr. Eli Moore, on the occasion of presenting a memorial from citizens of the District, proceeded against any interference with their institution, and prevented from doing so, by the interference of Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, who contended that any expressions of the kind would be an infringement of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherton and passed, forbidding the agitation of the subject; this was, as far as we know, right enough; and under the circumstances Mr. Moore did not deliver his speech, but gave notice that he should publish it as intended to be delivered. This he accordingly did. We have received a copy of these remarks, and find in them a clear and triumphant vindication of our Southern rights; the argument is ingenious, and strong, and the condemnation of abolition fanaticism bold and rebuking. "Honor to whom honor is due." If Mr. Clay deserves the praises which have been bestowed in no sparing measure, for his course on abolition, assuredly Mr. Moore, a Northern man, and as such at least equally entitled to our thanks, ought to receive a proportionate meed of applause; as much so, as his was the prior expression.

Good Dividend.—The Merimack Company of Lowell, divided in December last 40 per cent on their capital of 1,500,000, besides reserving a surplus of 100,000, for the purchase of new machinery. The Company made no dividend in 1887, and reserved their profits to meet the losses they

foundation of his whole system, will have been achieved.

The next is, to carry out, in the revision of the tariff, which must take place at the next or succeeding session, the provisions of the compromise act, that there shall be no duty laid but what may be necessary to the economical and constitutional wants of the Government. Should this be accomplished, there will be an end to the protective system, with all the evil that followed and must ever follow in its train. Nor can I believe, after what we have experienced, and what has been said during this session, that there will be any insuperable difficulty in effecting an object so intimately connected with the peace and tranquillity of the Union.

Having freed the Government from the paper and protective systems, the next step in importance is to put a final stop to internal improvements, the construction and improvements of harbors, and the extravagant waste on which we are pleased to call the pension system, but which has departed from every principle justly belonging to such a system. No government was ever before burdened with an expenditure so absurd and monstrous. It confounds all distinctions between the deserving and undeserving, and yearly draws millions from the Treasury without any just claim on the public bounty, and ought to be both arrested and reformed.

A single step more brings the Government to the destined point; I mean a thorough reformation in the administrative department of the government. I doubt not but that every branch needs reform. There are doubtless, numerous defalcations in addition to those brought to light. The fault has been more in that system (a brief narrative of which I have given) than those who have been charged with the administration of the Government. For years money was as dirt. The Treasury was oppressed with it, and the only solace was how to get clear of what was considered a useless burden. Hence the vast increase of expenditures; Hence the loose and inattentive administration of our fiscal concern; hence the heavy defalcations. Nor are these remarks confined to the executive department of the Government; they apply to all, to the two houses of Congress as to other branches. But there is no longer a surplus. The Treasury is exhausted, and the work of retrenchment, economy, and accountability is forced on us. Reform in the fiscal action of the Government can no longer be delayed, and I rejoice that such is the fact. Economy and accountability are virtues belonging to free and popular governments, and without which they cannot long endure. The assertion is pre-eminently true when applied to this Government; and hence the prominent place they occupy in the creed of the State Rights and Republican school.

Having taken these steps, every measure of prominence originating in the principles or policy of the national Federal school will become obliterated, and the Government will have been brought back, after the lapse of fifty years, to the point of original departure when it may be put on its new track. To guard against a false steerage thereafter, one important measure, in addition to those enumerated, will be indispensable to place the new States, as far as the public domain is concerned, in a condition as independent of the Government as the old. It is as much due to them, as it is indispensable to accomplish the great object in view. The Public Domain within these states, is too great a stake to be left under the control of this Government. It is difficult to estimate the vast addition it makes to its power and patronage, and the controlling and corrupting influence which it may exercise over the Presidential election, and through that, the strong impulse it may receive in a wrong direction. Till it is removed, there can be no assurance of a successful and safe steerage, even if every other sinister influence should be removed.

It would be presumptuous in me, Mr. President, to advise those who are charged with the administration of the Government, what course to adopt; but if they would hear the voice of one who desires nothing for himself, and whose only wish is to see the country prosperous free and happy, I would say to them, you are placed in the most remarkable juncture that has ever occurred since the establishment of the Federal Government. By seizing it you may bring the vessel of State to a position, where she may take a new tack, and thereby escape all the shoals and breakers, among which a false steerage has run her, and bring her triumphantly into her destined port, with honor to yourself and safety to those on board. Take then your ground boldly; avow your object; disclose your measures; and let the people see clearly that you intend—what Jefferson designed to do, but from adverse circumstances, could not accomplish—to reverse the measures originating in principles and policy uncongenial to our political system—to divest the Government of all undue patronage and influence to restrict it to the few great objects intended by the Constitution—in a word, to give a complete ascendancy to the good old Virginia school over its antagonist, which time and experience has proved to be foreign to our system of Government—and you may count with confidence on their support without looking on any other means of success. Should they take such a course at this propitious moment, our free and happy institutions may be perpetuated for generations; but if a different, short will be their duration.

On this question of patronage, let me add, in conclusion, that according to my conception, the great and leading error in Hamilton and his school originated in a mistake as to the analogy between ours and the British system of Government. If we were to judge by their outward form, there is, indeed, a striking analogy between them in many particulars; but if we look within, at their spirit and genius, never were two free Governments so perfectly dissimilar. They are, in fact, the very opposites. Of all free governments that ever existed—no, I will enlarge the proposition—of all governments that ever existed, free or despotic, the British Government can bear the largest amount of patronage—the greatest extortion and pressure on the people, without changing its character, or running into revolution. The greater, in fact, its patronage, the stronger it is, till the pressure begins to crush the mass of population with its superincumbent weight. But directly the opposite is the case with ours. Of all governments that ever existed, it can stand under the least patronage, in proportion to the population and wealth of the country, without changing its character, or hazarding a revolution. I have not made these assertions lightly. They are the result of much reflection, and can be sustained by conclusive reasons drawn from the nature of the two governments; but this is not the proper occasion to discuss the subject.

Good Dividend.—The Merimack Company of Lowell, divided in December last 40 per cent on their capital of 1,500,000, besides reserving a surplus of 100,000, for the purchase of new machinery. The Company made no dividend in 1887, and reserved their profits to meet the losses they

extinguished. The charter of the United States Bank had still half its term to run, and the use of banks and bank notes in the fiscal transactions of Government had taken too strong a hold to be superseded at once. In the meantime, the agitation caused by the gigantic conflict between France and England reached our distant and peaceful shores, and the Administration was almost exclusively occupied in efforts to prevent aggressions on our rights, and preserve our neutrality. To effect that, every expedient was attempted; negotiation, embargo, non-importation, and non-intercourse, but in vain. War followed, and with it, all hopes of carrying out the reform contemplated by Jefferson when he came into power failed.

When peace arrived, the country was deeply in debt. Capital and industry had taken new directions in consequence of the long interruption of our foreign commerce, and the public attention was completely diverted from the questions which had brought into conflict the two great political schools, and which had so long divided the country.

The season had now arrived when the seed which had been so skillfully sowed by Hamilton, as has been stated, began to germinate, and soon shot forth with the most vigorous growth. Duties came to be imposed without regard to revenue, and money appropriated without reference to the granted powers. Tariff followed tariff in rapid succession, carrying in their train a profusion of expenditures on harbors, roads, canals, pensions, and a host of others, comprehending objects of almost every description. In such rapid succession did the protective duties follow, that in 1828—in the short space of twelve years after the termination of the late war, they reached the enormous amount of nearly one-half of the aggregate value of the entire imports, after deducting the re-shipments. Beyond this point, the system never advanced, and fortunately for the country it did not. Had it continued its progress a few years longer, the enormous patronage which it placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate would have terminated our form of Government by enabling him to nominate his successor, or by plunging the country into a revolution, to be followed by despotism, as was foretold would be the consequence in the report to the Legislature of Virginia, so often referred to, if the system it reprobated were carried out in practice. But, happily, with the tariff of 1828, the re-action commenced, and has been ever since progressing. How, or by whom it was commenced, and has been urged forward to the present point, this is not the proper occasion to state. All I propose now is to trace its progress, and mark the point at which it has arrived.

The first step of this retrograde movement was the overthrow of the administration of the younger Adams. He came into power on the extreme principles and doctrines of the Federal national school, and on them he placed the hope of maintaining his elevation. For the truth of this assertion, I appeal to his inaugural address, and his messages to the two Houses at the openings of the annual sessions; and to expel his administration from power was, of course, a preliminary and indispensable step towards the restoration of the principles and doctrines of the opposite school; and fortunately this was effected by a decided majority at the expiration of his first term.

The next step was the final discharge of the funded debt; and for this important step, at so early a period, the country is indebted principally to a friend, now unfortunately no more—the amiable, talented, and patriotic Lowndes—the author of that simple, but effective measure, the sinking fund act, passed shortly after the termination of the late war.

But the most formidable of all the obstacles—the source of the vast and corrupting surplus, with its host of extravagant and unconditional expenditures, the protective tariff, still remained in full force, and obstructed any farther progress in the re-action that had commenced. By what decided and bold measures it was overcome is well known to all, and need not be told on this occasion. It is sufficient to say, that after a long and desperate struggle, the controversy terminated in the compromise act, which abandoned the protective principle, and has, I trust, closed forever, what has proved in this Government a most prolific source of power, patronage, and corruption.

The next step in the progress, was the overthrow of the Bank of the United States—the centre and soul of the paper system—a step that may justly be regarded as not inferior to any other in the whole series. That was followed by the deposit act of '36, which transferred to the treasuries of the States the vast surplus, which continued to flow in upon us, notwithstanding the great reduction under the compromise act. This decisive measure disburthened our surcharged Treasury, and has forced on this Government the necessity of retrenchment and economy, and thereby has greatly strengthened and accelerated the re-action. So necessary is the reduction of the income to reform, that I am disposed to regard it, as a political maxim in free States, that an impoverished Treasury, once in a generation, at least, is almost indispensable to the preservation of their institutions and liberty.

The next stage in the progress, was the suspension of the connexion between the Government and the banks, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments. This occasion afforded an opportunity to strike the first blow against that illegitimate and unholy alliance. It was given decidedly, boldly, and vigorously, but still with only partial success. The interest in favor of maintaining the connexion was too powerful to be overcome at once; but though not broken, the tie is greatly weakened, and nothing now is wanting to sever forever this fatal knot, but to follow up what has already been done by persevering and energetic blows.

This is the point to which the reaction has already reached; and the question now to be considered is, to what point ought it to be urged, and what are the intermediate obstacles to be overcome? I am for myself prepared to answer. I have no concealment. My aim is fixed. It is no less than to turn back the Government to where it commenced its operation in 1789; to obliterate all the intermediate measures originating in the peculiar principles and policy of the school to which I am opposed, and which experience has proved so dangerous and uncongenial to our system; to take a fresh start a new departure, on the State Rights republican track, as was intended by the framers of the Constitution. That is the point at which I have aimed for more than twelve years, and towards which I have persisted, during the whole period, to urge my way, in defiance of opposing difficulties, dangers, and discouragements, and from which nothing shall drive (while in public life) till the object at which I aim is accomplished. By far the most formidable difficulties are already surmounted. Those that remain are comparatively insignificant.

Among these, the most important and difficult, by far, is, to separate the Government from the banks, but which, after the blow the connexion has received, will require but moderate exertions to

bill is intended to prevent. Either of these modes of operation was on too small a scale for him. Like all great and comprehensive minds he acted on masses, without much regard to individuals. He meant, by corruption, something far more powerful and comprehensive; that policy, which systematically favored the great and powerful classes of society, with the view of binding them, through their interest, to the support of the Government. This was the single object of his policy, and to which he steadily and resolutely adhered, throughout his career, but which, whether aided or not to the British system of Government, is, as time has shown, uncongenial and dangerous to ours.

After the Constitution was adopted, he was placed at the head of the Treasury Department, a position which gave full scope to his abilities, and placed ample means at his disposal to rear up the system he meditated. Well and skillfully did he use them. His first measure was the adoption of the funding system, on the British model; and on this the two schools, which have ever since, under one form or another, divided the country, and ever will divide it, so long as the Government endures, came into conflict. They were both in favor of keeping the public faith, but differed as to the mode of assuming the public debt, and the amount that ought to be assumed. The policy of Hamilton prevailed. The amount assumed was about \$80,000,000, a vast sum for a country so impoverished, and with a population so inconceivable, as we then had.—The creation of the system, and the assumption of so large a debt, gave a decided and powerful impulse to the Government, in the direction in which it has since continued to move, almost constantly.

This was followed by a measure adopted on his own responsibility, and in the face of the law, but which, though at the time it attracted little attention or opposition, has proved the most powerful of all the means employed in rearing up and maintaining his favorite system. I refer to the Treasury order directing the receipt of bank notes in the dues of the Government, and which was the first link of that unconstitutional and unholy alliance between this Government and the banks, that has been followed by such disastrous consequences.—I have, Mr. President, been accused of extravagance in asserting that this unholy connexion with the paper system, was the great and primary cause of almost every departure from the principles of the Constitution, and of the dangers to which the Government has been exposed. I am happy to have it in my power to show, that I do not stand alone in this opinion. Our attention has lately been attracted by one of the journals of this city, to a pamphlet containing the same sentiment, published as far back as 1794; the author of which was one of the profoundest and purest statesmen to whom our country has ever given birth, but who has not been distinguished in proportion to his eminent talent and ardent patriotism. In confirmation of what I assert, I will quote the Senator from North Carolina near me [Mr. STRANGE] to read a paragraph taken from the pamphlet, which contains expressions as strong as any I have ever used in reference to the point in question.

Mr. STRANGE read as follows:

"Funding and banking systems are indissolubly connected with every commercial and political question, by an interest generally at enmity with the common good. In the great cases of peace and war, of fleets and armies, and of taxation and navigation, their cries will forever resound throughout the continent. Whereas the undue bias of public officers is bounded by known salaries, and persons not freeholders are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from the national interest. One observation is adduced in proof of this doctrine. Paper fraud knowing the restiveness of liberty when oppressed, is under an impulse to strengthen itself by alliances with legislative corruption, with a military force, and with similar foreign systems. War with Britain can be turned by it to great account. In case of victory, a military apparatus, united to it by large armaments, and an aversion to being disbanded, will be on hand. In case of defeat, paper will constitute an engine of Government analogous to the English system. Can republicanism safely intrust a legislative paper junto with the management of such a war? If it does, no prophetic spirit is necessary to foretell that paper will be heaped upon liberty, from the same design with which mountains were heaped upon the giants by the dissolute juno of Olympus."

The next movement he made was the boldest of the whole series. The union of the Government with the paper system was not yet complete. A central control was wanting, in order to give to it unity of action, and a full development of its power and influence. This he sought in a national bank, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to be composed principally of the stock held by the public creditors; thus binding more strongly to the Government that already powerful class, by giving them, through its agency, increased profit and a decided control over the currency, exchanges, and the business transactions of the country. On the question of chartering the bank, the great battle was fought between the two schools. The contest was long and obstinate, but victory ultimately declared in favor of the National Federal school.

The leader of that school was not content with these great achievements. His bold and ardent mind was not of a temper to stop short of the end at which he aimed. His next movement was to seize on the money power, and he put forth able reports, in which he asserted the broad principle, that Congress was under no other constitutional restriction in the use of the public money, but the general welfare, and that it might be appropriated to any purpose whatever, believed to be calculated to promote the general interest, and as freely to the objects not enumerated, as those that were specified in the Constitution. To this he added another and perhaps more dangerous assumption of power; that the taxing power, which was granted expressly to raise revenue, might be used as a protective power for the encouragement of manufactures, or any other branch of industry which Congress might choose to foster; and thus it was, in fact, perverted from a revenue to a penal power, through which the entire capital and industry of the Union might be controlled. Congress was not prepared at that early stage to follow so bold a lead, but the seed was sown by a skillful hand, to sprout when the proper season arrived.

When he retired from office, no controlling mind was left to perfect the system which he had commenced with such consummate skill and success; and shortly after, under the administration of the elder Adams, the alien and sedition acts, and the quasi war with France, as it was called, followed the violent and precipitate measures of less sagacious and powerful minds, and which in their reaction expelled their authors from power, and raised Jefferson to the Presidency.

He came in as a reformer; but, with the most ardent desire and the highest capacity to effect a reformation, he could do little to change the direction which his rival had impressed at the outset on the political machine. Economy, indeed, was in

the hands of the Federal school, and he was at large in reference to it. It was impossible to reduce the patronage of the Government, (and I hold it to be eminently so) we must strike at the source—the root, and not the branches. It is the only way that will not in the end prove fallacious. The main sources of patronage may be found in the powers, the revenue, and the expenditures of the Government; and the first necessary step towards its reduction, is to restrict the powers of this Government within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. Every extension of its powers beyond, would bring within its control subjects never intended to be placed there, followed by increased patronage, and augmented expenditure and revenue.

We must in the next place take care, not to call the acknowledged powers of the Government into service beyond the limits which the common interest may render necessary, nor to divert into means of doing what is never intended by the Constitution, we should have the right to do. Of all the sources of power and influence, prevention of the powers of the Government has proved in practice the most fruitful and dangerous, of which our political history furnishes many examples, especially in reference to the money power, as will appear in the course of my remarks.

After restricting the powers of the Government within proper limits, the next important step would be to bring down the income and expenditures to the smallest practicable amount. It is a primary maxim, under our system, to collect no more money than is necessary to the economical and constitutional wants of the Government. We have, in this respect, been remarkably successful. Nothing can be more carefully to corrupt public and private morals, than to increase the patronage of the Government, or to increase the revenue, as we then had.—The creation of the system, and the assumption of so large a debt, gave a decided and powerful impulse to the Government, in the direction in which it has since continued to move, almost constantly.

It is, in fact, indispensable to the economical and constitutional wants of the Government, as the increase of the former, in the end, tend to an increase of the latter. It is, in fact, indispensable to the economical and constitutional wants of the Government, as the increase of the former, in the end, tend to an increase of the latter. It is, in fact, indispensable to the economical and constitutional wants of the Government, as the increase of the former, in the end, tend to an increase of the latter.

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At the head of this school stands the name of Hamilton, than which there is none more distinguished in our political history. He is the perfect type and impersonation of the National or Federal school, (I use party names with reluctance, and only for the sake of brevity,) as Jefferson is of the State Rights Republican school. They were both great men of eminent talent, ardent patriotism, great talents, and comprehensive and systematic understanding. They were both men who fixed on a single object far ahead, and converged all their powers towards its accomplishment. The difference between them is, that Jefferson had more genius, Hamilton more abilities; the former leaned more to the side of liberty, and his great rival more to that of power. They both have impressed themselves deeply on the movements of the Government, but, as yet, Hamilton far more so than Jefferson, though the impression of the latter is destined in the end, as I trust, to prove the more durable of the two.

It has been the good fortune of the school of which Mr. Jefferson is the head, to embody their principles and doctrines in written documents, (the report referred to, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions,) which are the acknowledged creed of the party, and may, at all times, be referred to, in order to ascertain what they are in fact. The opposite school has left no such written and acknowledged creed, but the declaration and acts of its great leader leave little doubt as to either its principles or doctrines. In tracing them, a narrative of his life and acts need not be given. It will suffice to say, that he entered early in life into the army of the revolution, and became a member of the military family of Washington, whose confidence he gained and retained to the last. He next appeared in the convention which framed the Constitution, where, with his usual boldness, he advocated a President and Senate for life, and the appointment, by this Government, of the Governors of the States, with a veto on State laws. These bold measures failing, he retired from the Convention, it is said, in disgust; but afterwards, on more mature reflection, became the zealous and able advocate of the adoption of the Constitution. He saw, as he thought, in a scheme of Government, which conferred the unlimited power of taxing and declaring war, the almost unbounded source of power, in resolute and able hands; hence his declaration, that though the Government was weak in its organization, it would, when put in action, find the means of supporting itself; a profound reflection, proving that he clearly saw how to make it, in practice, what his movements in the convention had failed to accomplish in its organization. Nor has he left it in doubt, as to what were the means on which he relied to effect his object. We will recollect the famous assertion of the elder Adams, that the "British Constitution" restored to its original principles, and freed from corruption, was the wisest and best government ever known by man; and Hamilton's reply, that the British Constitution, freed from corruption, would be a perfect government. But, with his corruption

Also, on Tuesday, steamer Henrietta, and, on Friday, boat Nelson with tobacco, flour, cotton, &c.

greatest ease to the hand. Mr. H. calls his invention "The Crocave, Convex Bar Shears." We have a pair now before us, and we have scarce seen a more beautiful specimen of cutlery of any sort. The finish and polish are equal to those

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VARIETY.

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New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1899.

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RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

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TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,
RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs J. F. & C. Philter, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute, any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the earliest fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS

AND

Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1898.

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.

Statesville, Nov. 1, 1898.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good. Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds. He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1898.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for Beef, &c. are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence than the 25th of March, positively cannot be given.

HENRY SMITH.

Feb. 28, 1896.

New Goods.

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Sturtevant's mill, Cabarrus county, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms. Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.

January 3, 1899.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM,

A monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

ON the first of January, 1899, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also, contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by their engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:

Rev. Dr. Beasley, Rev. J. C. Morris, Rev. J. H. Cline, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Sumner, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Hoffman, H. T. Tucker, E. A. Post, Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, &c. Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to do so.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers, although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS—The AMERICAN MUSEUM is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for \$15. We shall be happy to receive applications, post paid, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be sent post paid, and directed to the editors.

TRAVELLING AGENTS greatly needed.

BROOKS & BROTHERS.

Mulberry Trees.

As the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1898.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1899.

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to farming. It has on it a Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for Gold, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very rich ore extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. J. HEATH.

Feb. 21, 1899.

The Thorough-bred Horse

LATE,

Has arrived at his stand in fine condition, and will be exhibited to all those who may call to see him. His Season will begin on the 15th of February, and end on the 15th of July.

For further particulars see hand-bills.

R. W. LONG.

Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, Feb. 7, 1899.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1899.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1899.

Goelcke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.

By JOHN LUNN, Agent

326m

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about 4 miles from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING BLOCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up-shaft) GRINDERS \$20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish work in the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 13 1899.

Money Wanted!

FROM 1,000 to \$2,000 Dollars wanted, on time, for which Security will be given, either on Real Estate, Negroes, or the best of Personal Security. For further particulars, reference may be had to the calling on Dr. Austin, Salisbury.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

RURAL ECONOMIST.

At a Convention which met at Salisbury, N. C., on the 11th of December last, composed of a large number of gentlemen from various parts of the United States, distinguished for their public services, patriotic and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the presence of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving active employment to American labor, and millions of dollars in our country, that are now sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal published by the Society. And now, with the least statement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which have since eighteen years since to issue the first number of the American Farmer, he is but too happy to once more his old friends and correspondents, to devote new ones by the most judicious means (not incompatible with strict attention to his duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of the national industry, bringing into active exercise of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, and rendering suitable and remunerating employment and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery and preparation and manufacture, will constitute the design and aim of the Journal, yet for the sake of complete and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and broad subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Domestic Economy. Hence the adjunction of "Rural Economist."

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form. Each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type, handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal, please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize the work.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, or six copies for \$1.00, always to be paid before the work is sent, and subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to be added to the list of American States, and who have the kindness to give this prospectus a few lines, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1899.

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

For Vol. VII. Prices still more reduced for prompt or advanced payments.

I. THE FARMERS' REGISTER is published a monthly number, of 64 large octavo pages each, neatly covered, at \$5 a year, payable in advance. For \$5 may be purchased two copies of the same, or rent or forthcoming volume, if so ordered and paid in advance, (or at the time of making the subscription in current money, (as described below), and without deduction for postage, or any other charge to the publisher.

II. Subscribers now on the list, who have already paid the regular subscription price of \$5 in the month above required, for a single copy, shall have the privilege, upon sending a post-paid order, of having a second copy of the same volume, sent to any new subscriber, without further charge, for that volume.

III. A like privilege will be allowed to every subscriber who has not yet paid, but who shall send in advance, before the issue of the 4th number of the volume; thus in effect reducing to half price the cost of the work to every subscriber, old or new, who may choose to avail of the offer.

IV. If however, no more than one copy is ordered, the subscription price will still be, as heretofore, the volume; as it is not designed to permit any subscription debt, or payment, to be made for less than the volume; and if an order is sent for two copies, without compliance with the conditions annexed, only one will be sent.

V. The price of back volumes, as heretofore, is \$5 for one alone, \$10 for any three together, and in the same proportion (\$3.34 cents for each), for any number of volumes, except vol. I, which is at \$6, and is furnished only as part of full set.

VI. All mail payments must be made in notes, or checks, of par value in Virginia, or of a City and State-paying bank of the State in which the subscriber resides.

VII. The risk of loss of payments for subscriptions sent free of postage, which have been properly submitted to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster, is assumed by the editor.

VIII. All letters to the editor in regard to the Farmers' Register must be post-paid—except such as contain articles for publication.

IX. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

X. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Editor and Proprietor, Petersburg, Va.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton gins, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGLE.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1898.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....March 21, 1899.

Bacon,	10 a 12 1/2	Molasses,	62 1/2
Brandy, apple,	none	Nails,	5 1/2
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	none	30 1/2
Cotton, in seed,	300	Sugar,	11 1/2
clean,	12 a 13 1/2	Sugar, brown,	11 1/2
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	10 1/2
Corn,	50	Tobacco,	6 1/2
Feathers,	37 a 40	Whit. (bushel),	100 a 100
Flour,	600 a 650	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	75		
Lined Oil, pr. gal.	\$1 12 1/2	Eggs pr. doz.	6 a 7